

# Numismatics International

P.O. Box 30013

Dallas, Texas 75230



Thirty-seventh meeting of  
NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL  
Wednesday, July 19th, 1967, 7:30 P.M.  
Northwest National Bank  
Community Room, Walnut Hill Shopping Village  
DALLAS, TEXAS

PROGRAM: "The Uses of Various Metals in Coinage"

SPEAKER: EDWARD E. SLADE, JR.

DISPLAY: MRS. M. C. SMITH  
Topical Coins (Horses)

## ORDERS ACCEPTED FOR:

Canada 1967 set 1¢ - \$1.00 UNC	\$2.35 set
Congo New 10 Franc Y1 UNC	.50 ea.
Sarawak Y14,16,17 - Fine or Better	1.50 set
" Y20 - Fine or Better	1.75 ea.
" Y21 - Fine or Better	4.35 ea.
South Africa New Commemorative Rand UNC	2.00 ea.
Straits Settlements Y33-36 Fine or Better	3.00 set
Tunisia Y13,14,15 - XF	3.85 set
" Y26,27,28 - XF	6.50 set
" Y29,30,31 - XF	9.75 set

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Maurice Miller  
7854 Alto Caro Drive  
Dallas, Texas 75240

JUNE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS: Member #186 published  
in the June Bulletin has been admitted to membership.

## NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS:

187 Richard C. Upton World types, notgeld,  
P. O. Box 36 trades by mail.  
Pimento, Indiana 47866

THIS MEETING MARKS THE BEGINNING OF OUR FOURTH YEAR.  
LET'S MAKE IT A RECORD ATTENDANCE BY EACH MEMBER  
MAKING AN EFFORT TO ATTEND AND BRING ALONG A GUEST.



THIS MONTH'S SPEAKER: EDWARD E. SLADE, JR., a founder member of Numismatics International and past secretary-treasurer will present a study on "The Uses of Various Metals in Coinage".

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THIS MONTH'S DISPLAY: MRS. M. C. SMITH will display her topical collection of coins with horses in the design. Maybe we will finally get to see the horse of the felled horseman on the ancient coins she has bidding on in the club auctions.

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FUTURE N.I. SPEAKERS:

AUGUST: Jim Harris - "Spanish American Cob Coinage"

SEPTEMBER: Charles R. Schraeder - "British Hammered Coins"

NOVEMBER: Second annual coin exhibit. Start planning your displays now so we can be assured of another excellent display night in November.

DECEMBER: Dinner meeting -- place to be announced later in year.

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EXTRA COINS AVAILABLE FOR SALE TO MEMBERS:

8 -- Australian Decimal Sets Y41-46 UNC	\$1.35 set
5 -- Austria Y114 UNC	2.00 ea.
1 -- Austria 1966 9-coin Proof Set	5.75 set
2 -- Belgium Y36 UNC	1.25 ea.
4 -- British North Borneo Y3 & Y5 VF/XF, Y4 Fine	2.25 set
3 -- Cambodia Y11a, 12a, 13a - UNC	.35 set
3 -- Cameroons 100 Francs Y17 UNC	1.05 ea.
2 -- Central African States 50 Francs Y1 UNC	1.25 ea.
1 -- Colombia Y61, 63, 67, 68, 70, 71 UNC	.85 set
10 -- Curacao Y10 UNC (Make offer on a quantity)	3.25 ea.
1 -- Fiji Y22-26 UNC	1.50 set
1 -- Japan Y72a, 73a, 74, 76-78 UNC	1.10 set
4 -- Jersey Y25-27 UNC	1.50 set
12 -- Seychelles Y10-16 UNC	2.00 set
5 -- Uruguay Y39 AU/UNC	1.25 ea.

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NOTICE FOR MAIL TRADERS:

The club has received a letter from the following person who desires to trade coins with U.S. collectors. Anyone interested should write direct to:

Mr. A. H. Porter  
6 Birkin St.  
Eastwood, South Australia, AUSTRALIA

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COINS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA - A HISTORY - PART 3

by John Vandigriff

Due to the wartime shortages of nickel, the composition of the 1d and 1/2d coins was changed in 1942 from cupro-nickel to bronze (97% copper, 2.5% zinc and .5% tin). The first minting of bronze coins was dated 1942.

In 1944 the fineness of the silver coins was reduced from .923 to .500 (50% silver, 40% copper, 5% nickel and 5% zinc).

The increasingly difficult silver position in 1947 caused the further debasement of the 2/6d, 2/-, 1/-, 6d and 3d coins. These denominations were debased from silver to cupro-nickel and a policy of withdrawal of the silver coins from circulation for recovery of the silver content was embarked upon.

In 1948, as a result of the passing of the "Independence of India Act" by the British Parliament, the King ceased to hold the title "Emperor of India". The word "Emperor" was removed from the obverse of the Southern Rhodesia coins and the inscription on all of the coins became "King George the Sixth". On the reverse side of the half-crown, the symbols "G VI RI" were replaced with "G VI R". The new design for the obverse impression with the altered inscription was made by Mr. Percy Metcalfe, the original artist.

The accession of Queen Elizabeth the Second to the throne in 1952 necessitated a further change in the design of the coins of Southern Rhodesia. The obverse impression on the cupro-nickel coins became that of the uncrowned effigy of the Queen consisting of the head looking to the right, and the inscription on all coins became "Queen Elizabeth the Second". The symbols "G VI R" on the reverse side of the half-crown were changed to "E II R". The Queen is shown wearing a laurel wreath tied at the back, with a flowing ribbon above two curls lying over the nape of the neck. This design follows the old tradition of an uncrowned effigy of the monarch upon British coins. A tradition which was unbroken from the beginning of the reign of Charles II until the Victorian florin of 1848. The one and only minting of Southern Rhodesian cupro-nickel coins bearing the Queen's effigy was dated 1954, as did the only Southern Rhodesian pennies and half-pennies of the Elizabeth II reign.

In 1953, the only minting of Southern Rhodesia crown pieces was issued to commemorate the Centenary of the birth of Cecil John Rhodes, the Colony's founder in 1853. The coins were of .500 silver and the issue comprised 123,500 ordinary pieces for circulation and 1,500 "proof" pieces in presentation cases.

The obverse design consisted of a portrait of Cecil Rhodes, three-quarter face, in a circle above three shields bearing the Arms of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, resting upon and enclosed by two sprigs of laurel entwined by a ribbon bearing the name "Cecil Rhodes" and dated 1853-1902. The edge of the crown piece bore the inscription "1853 OUT OF VISION CAME REALITY 1953" in incuse lettering.

In 1955 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was formed and the coins were issued for the Federation. These coins will be described and discussed next month.



OUR TOOLS

by Matthew J. van der Voort  
Amsterdam, Holland  
ANS - ANA - OIN - NI

I do not question the usefulness of the new NI project on the subject of detecting and determining counterfeit coins. On the contrary, I am very much in favor of Bob Case's endeavor and I certainly will be able occasionally to supply some information for his compilation of the list of counterfeits.

Since it, as a rule, are the more rare and precious coins which promise unscrupulous dealers a profit on their detestable practices, I strongly advise my fellow-numismatists to purchase a pair of calipers and a micro-meter. Otherwise it is impossible to compare the measurements of the actual coins involved. It certainly will be a good investment to spend a few dollars on the purchase of these instruments. The need for a first quality magnifying glass I do not have to emphasize for the readers of this bulletin.

Then you all should order a copy of "Coin Mottoes and Their Translations", by Stuart Mosher, Editor of The Numismatist at the time the booklet was reprinted from that magazine in 1948. As a Dutchman, living in a small country with many overseas connections, we Dutch learn several foreign languages at our high schools, and so I found that, apart from the unavoidable errors and omissions in a book of this kind, generally spoken Mr. Mosher's compilation gives the correct spelling of the legends on the coins and I am glad to say that his work contains only a few minor errors.

A balance is not strictly necessary; if it happens that I have to know the exact weight of a given coin, I use to go to the pharmacist around the corner, who is always glad if he can help me and weigh the coin in as many decimals I may want. If I give him an explanation of the coin, he considers himself well paid for his cooperation.

The building up of a numismatic library is also of the utmost importance. To a great extent it depends on the special field a collector is interested in, which books he should purchase. US collectors are in the privileged position that most of the numismatic literature is published in English, but in certain fields books in that language do not exist. Therefore, a good numismatic library should contain a French, Italian or German dictionary. A good atlas is also of great use to the collector who wants to know that, for instance Amsterdam is not the Capital of Denmark, but of the Netherlands. Too many people still think the Hague is Holland's Capital; but is not their fault that one of the Dutch peculiarities is that the Government is not working in the nation's Capital and that the Queen is not living in the city where the Government is located, but in a palace, some 25 miles from Amsterdam.

Finally, a general work on the history of the country of which you collect, will prove to be a major asset in your numismatic work.

(Cont'd next page)



OUR TOOLS (Cont'd from last page):

To collectors of rural areas, who do not have access to the libraries in the big cities, I can say that they do not have to be dismayed about this. Accepting the fact that nobody can afford all the books on numismatics subjects, already alone because he would not know where to store them, I recall that the ANA Library lends books to those who apply for them, if you are only a member of the Association. Further, it may surprise you that in 1964, when I was visiting with a fellow-collector living in Lawrence, Kansas, I checked the Public Library there and found quite a number of not only old, but also some recent numismatic books, including a copy of the Russian edition of Dr. I. G. Spassky's book on The Russian Monetary System. An English translation of this book will be released by the Dutch dealer and publisher, Jacques Schulman of Amsterdam.

In conclusion, I repeat my offer in a previous issue of the Bulletin to assist my fellow-collectors if they think I could be of some help to them. From Australia I already received a request for information on some aspects of Dutch numismatics. So, my dear friends, do not hesitate and feel free to write me. One of our "tools" is the mutual aid we can give each other - this we all should keep in mind!

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"WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL" LISTINGS:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TENTATIVE CATALOG NO. &amp; ISSUE</u>	<u>TENTATIVE VALUE</u>
EGYPT (UAR):	Y123 5 Milliemes Aluminum 1967	\$ .15
	Y124 10 " " "	.30
ISRAEL:	Y43 5 Pounds Silver 1967 Eilat Comm.	6.00
KENYA:	Y1 5 Cents Nickel-Brass 1966	.15
	Y2 10 " " "	.20
	Y3 25 " Copper-nickel 1966	.30
	Y4 50 " " "	.40
	Y5 1 Shilling " "	.50
	Y6 2 Shillings " "	.80
PHILIPPINES:	Y45 1 Peso Silver 1967 Bataan Comm.	2.75
TONGA:	Y4 1 Seniti Bronze 1967	.20
	Y5 2 " " "	.30
	Y6 5 " Copper-Nickel 1967	.40
	Y7 10 " " "	.50
	Y8 20 " " "	.75
	Y9 50 " " "	1.00
	Y10 1 Pa'anga " "	2.00
YUGOSLAVIA:	Y37 1 Dinar Copper-Nickel 1965 (This is a newly assigned number for Y40 in CCW.)	.50
	Y38 5 Para Alumimum-Bronze 1965	.10
	Y39 10 " " "	.20
	Y40 20 " " "	.30

GUYANA -- Price corrections. The new Guyana issue listed last month carried valuations too low in view of the difficulty in obtaining the coins. These valuations should be raised approximately 50%.



BRIEF STUDY OF 7TH EDITION YEOMAN

Below is a very brief study of the new Yeoman. This study is the combined results of several NI members and we are sure we have overlooked some items and made a few errors. A more detailed study is currently under way and the results of it will be published in a future issue of the bulletin.

For brevity, no comparison of price is considered and no gold issues have been included. This study's primary purpose is to outline a list of additions and deletions of types. Where a country has numerous changes, it is recommended that each person interested in this area make his own personal detailed study. Any country not listed indicates no change in previously listed types.

AFGHANISTAN: Added A1, B1, A19, A20, A38, B39 Deleted 26	ECUADOR: Added 37a, 52c, 54c Deleted 4a. Renumbered 57, 58, 59, 59a, 60, 60a and 61.
ANGOLA: Deleted 10, 11 (See Craig)	ERITREA: Deleted 5a (see 5)
ARAB. SULTANATES: Added 7a	FINLAND: Added 42b Deleted 13, 14, 15 (see 4, 5, 6); 21, 22, 23, 24 (see 4, 5, 6, 7)
AUSTRIA: Added A1, A20 Deleted 53, 54 (see 33, 34) " 109-112 (see CCW)	FRANCE: Added 99a, A104, 107 Deleted V93a (see CCW)
AZORES: Added C1, C2, C3, C4, C5	GERMANY: Added A18, B18, C18 - pre- viously listed under Poland. Deleted 23, 24 (see 21, 22). 20 & 25 now listed as 22a & 25. Renumbered 88a, 90a, 91a as A92, B92 and C92.
BELGIUM: Added 24a, 25a Deleted 11 (pattern??)	GER. DEM. REPUBLIC: Added 13
BHUTAN: Relocated from India	GER. EAST AFRICA: 9 now 9 and 9a.
BOLIVIA: Added 49a Deleted A10	GR. BRITAIN: Deleted B81
BRAZIL: Added A14	GREECE: Deleted 47 (see CCW) 5-8 now 5-8 and A14-D14.
BULGARIA: Y13 now 13 & 13a Y14 now 14 & 14a YA15 renumbered Y15a	GUATEMALA: Completely revised.
CANADA: Deleted 6, 7 (see 2, 3)	HONDURAS: Completely revised.
NOVA SCOTIA: Deleted 1, 2 (tokens)	INDIA-BRITISH: Deleted 48 (see 47a 47 now 47 and 47a 49 now 49 and 49a 50 now 50 and 50a 53 now 53 and 53b 54 now 54 and 54b 55 now 55 and 55a 56 now 56 and 56a
CEYLON: Deleted 28b " 43-49 (see CCW)	BAHAWALPUR: Added B1
CHILE: 110, 111 renumbered as 111 and 112. New type as 110.	BARODA: 5-8 now in two sizes.
CHINA: Special article will cover China and provinces.	BHUTAN: Now listed under "B".
COLOMBIA: Added A4, 11a, 15a. 49 now 49 and 49a 68 now 68 and 68a	BUNDI: Completely revised.
COSTA RICA: Added A42, A68 Deleted 8, 21, 53 (see 49), 63a 11 now 11 and 11a	DUNGARAPUR: Newly listed State.
CYPRUS: Deleted 41-45 (see CCW)	INDORE: Added A7
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Deleted 69 (see CCW) 36 now 36 and 36a	JODHPUR: Added A1, B1, C1, D1, 5
DANZIG: Deleted B1	JUNA GADH: Added A2
DENMARK: Deleted 66, 67.	KUTCH: Added B2 Deleted 18, 28
DOM. REPUBLIC: Deleted 23, 26 (see CCW)	NAVANGER: Added B2, C2, A4, B4, 9.
EAST AFRICA: Deleted 41, 42 (see CCW)	TRAVANCORE: Added A6



BRIEF STUDY OF 7TH EDITION YEOMAN (CONT'D)

ISRAEL: Deleted 22,24-26,35-39 (see CCW)	PERU: Added A40 Deleted 49a,49b,50a,50b.
ITALY: No change except a "direction finder" is needed now.	PHILIPPINES: Added A1
JAPAN: Added 28 Renumbered 1a as 6. 59-61 now 59-61 & 59a-61a.	POLAND: Added AA47 Deleted 1-3 (See Germany) Deleted 52 (see CCW)
JORDAN: Added A10	PORTUGAL: Deleted 52,53 (see 39,40)
KOREA: Considerable revision.	REUNION: Added 14
KUWAIT: Added 8-13	ROMANIA: Added A17 96-100 revised extensively.
MALDIVES: Deleted 4 (forgeries)	RUSSIA: 4-6 now 4-6 & 4a-6a. Deleted 34-40 (see 19-25) " 49-56 (see 9-12,19-22)
MEXICO: Added SAll Deleted 13	SAUDI ARABIA: Added A21,B21,C21 Deleted 15-17
REVOLUTIONARY MEXICO: AMECAMECA: Added AR56, BR56 MORELES: Added AR32 PUEBLA: Added BR59, CR59	SEYCHELLES: Added 16
MONACO: Added A18	SIAM: Added 32a,33a,34a Deleted A38,38 74,75 renumbered 72a, 73a 78,79 now 78,79,78a,79a
MUSCAT & OMAN: Deleted 9	SOUTH AFRICA: Deleted A49 (see 41), A50 (see 43), A51 (see 45a), and A52 (see 47a).
NEPAL: Considerable revision.	SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA - BUKHARA: Deleted 4 Added 1a
NETHERLANDS: Added 36a Deleted 17-19 (see 3-5) Curacao & Surinam assigned numbers.	SPAIN: Added A55 Deleted B49,C49,A65,65,72.
NETH. ANTILLES: Renumbered.	TIBET: Added A19,28a,29a Deleted A18
NETH. E. INDIES: Deleted 7-11 (see 1,2,3,5,6.)	TURKEY: Added 43a,44a
NICARAGUA: Added 17a-19a	VENEZUELA: Added A9
NORWAY: Added 76a Deleted 84 (see CCW)	YEMEN: Added 14a,A27
PAKISTAN: Added 5a Deleted 16,17 (see CCW)	(A more detailed study will appear in a future issue of the bulletin.) **
PERSIA: Added A27,65a,A109. Deleted 98a (see 92) A125-128a section revised AA140,B140,C140 renumbered as B140,C140,D140.	

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## MEMBERSHIP LIST:

It has been called to our attention that the membership list published in the May bulletin failed to designate the club officers. For everyone's information, the 1967 officers of Numismatics International are as follows:

PRESIDENT:	JOHN E. VANDIGRIFF
VICE-PRESIDENT:	EVELYN DRAKE
SECRETARY-TREASURER:	MALCOLM GREER

ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBERS: BOB TOMLINSON, Corresponding Secretary  
MARVIN L. FRALEY, Bulletin Editor

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT: JACK E. LEWIS



A STUDY OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF SEVENTH EDITION YEOMAN

By Patrick D. Hogan

There are a good many changes, additions and deletions in the Seventh Edition of Yeoman's Brown Book. Most additions are to be found in the Republican sections of the section on Chinese coins. This area has always contained a mysterious mixture of fantasies, patterns and quasi-official issues. Many of these were actual circulation issues used in various war-lord dominated areas. Many issues are still unlisted of the period of the "Phantom Republic" which lasted from 1912 to 1928. All China was in a constant political flux. The note following Szechuan should be enough to suffice on this subject.

Two serious faults can still be found in the Chinese section of Yeoman's catalog. The first is that the cast brass coins, with the square hole, of the reign of Kuang-hsu and Hsuan-t'ung are nowhere to be found, not even the perfunctory listings as in Craig's catalog. Therefore, these coins are "floating in limbo" between Yeoman and Craig. Actually there should be many listings of these coins under their respective provinces or mints. Craig should make mint distinctions in his next edition, as well. There are perhaps 25 mints casting or striking such coins under Kuang-hsu and four under Hsuan-t'ung, one of which is listed under Kwangtung. Some of these coins are of multiple values.

The second serious flaw is the lumping of the issues of the two rulers together. Hsuan-t'ung coins should be listed separately as much as George VI and Elizabeth II. The reign title is clearly in evidence in Chinese and, on silver coins, sometimes in English.

A final consideration can be made here. The Yeoman staff should consider separation of Empirical and Republican coins, altogether. The provinces of the Empire were loyal, political entities under the emperor with some local autonomy. The provinces of the Republic were often disloyal, several proclaiming independence at one time or another. They should not be considered as political extensions of the Empire no more than the Republic is considered an extension of the Empire. This is most especially true in the case of Formosa. The example of Yeoman's "Current Coins" should be followed and listed as China-Nationalist China. At the same time a chronological breakdown should be undertaken. The Republican coins were actually issues of two distinct governments. The first of these was the "Phantom Republic" lasting from 1912 to 1928 and controlling only parts of Northern China after 1916. In 1928 it was conquered by the southern, Canton-based Nationalist Republic, which became a factual government after 1925. It was formed by Sun Yat-sen in Canton around 1917. How many of the Kwangtung coins belong to the Military Government is up for speculation, as war-lords controlled the countryside around Canton until 1925. This government lasted until 1949 when it was driven to Formosa. A chronological listing of Republican coins, if not a complete separation, would reflect this transition.

Continued next page



A STUDY OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF SEVENTH EDITION YEOMAN (CONT'D)

As for prices of the coins of this section, let it be said that they are greatly underpriced in many places, especially in the minor values of 5 Cash and under, the 20 Cash coins and coins of the Republican provinces.

Many minor varieties exist in the copper series. The main types are coins of Ten Cash value. These have either a Side view of the dragon or a Front view of the dragon. The two are illustrated on page 99 under Hupeh. Many varieties exist of Ten Cash coins, with different ornaments in the center or with Manchu words in the center, with large or small letters or characters, with different dragon designs and some are dated with cyclical dates. Silver varieties are noted in the Seventh Edition by means of footnotes. Though this helps where they appear, they do not tell the whole story and would only confuse the average reader.

In the Chinese Provinces the following should be borne in mind:

Chihli and Peiyang. Peiyang was a mint or arsenal of the Pei-yang Ta-chen, Minister Superintendency of Trade in Peiyang (literally North Ocean). It included the three northern ports of Tientsin, Newchang and Chefoo. Thus it does not correspond to Chihli Province solely.

Chinese Turkestan. Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang) has been claimed by China for 2,000 years and has been under sporadic control of China for 500 years. Though declared autonomous in 1953, it is under Soviet influence. Sinkiang is China's richest mineral region and is located in Central Asia.

Ryūkyū. The Kingdom of Ryūkyū is not catalogued in either Yeoman or Craig, though coins were cast as late as 1862. The last king was Shō-Tai (1848-1879). Schjoth lists two coins as issued in 1862, #56 is a 100 Mon similar to Japan C7, but with the legend Ryū-kyū Tsuho in seal characters. The reverse has a value (in Chinese) Tang-Pai "Value 100". No. 57 is round and has the legend Ryūkyū Tsuho in seal characters. On the reverse is a half moon. These coins are said to be issues of the Satsuma (Japanese) clan who controlled much of the Kingdom. The latter coin is valued at 31 Mon.

Additions and Deletions are summarized below:

<u>Issuing Agency</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>
Chinese Empire	A6,A9,B9,A18,A19,B19,C19	1,2,10,11,12,13,14,17
Chinese Republic	A3,B3,C3,D3,A8,B8,23,24, B39,C39	1,7a,8,9,19a,A20,A21, 28,29
Chekiang	11	
Chihli	A11,B11,C11,D11,E11	

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A STUDY OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF SEVENTH EDITION YEOMAN (CONT'D)

<u>Issuing Agency</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>
Fengtien	A10,B10	5a
Formosa		5,7,15a,16a,16b,B16a
Fukien	17,18	A3,B3,A9
Hunan		2
Hupei	A13	1
Kansu-Szechuan	A2	
Kiangsi	A4	1
Kiangsu		
Kirin	16	
Kwangsi	7	1,2,4,6a
Kwangtung	A7,B7,C7,D7,E7,A8	
Kweichow	2,4,5,6,7	
Shangtung	1,2	8,9
Szechuan	A3,A15,B15,A21,25,26, 27,28,29,30	A10,B10,C10,D10,E10,20
Yunnan	A3,A7,B7,C7,D7,AA8,A12	

Editor's Note. Mr. Hogan informs us that two new books are in preparation on modern Chinese Coinage which may solve some of our problems. Mr. Hogan has also kindly offered to help any NI members with any identification problems they have on Chinese coins. His address is: 614 So. Johnson St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240. A stamped self-addressed envelope will be appreciated.

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A LITTLE BRAGGADOCIO

During our trading activities of the past several years we have noticed only one other organization than N.I. that was actively promoting foreign numismatics on more than a local scale. With the inception of OIN (Organization of International Numismatists) perhaps another will join the ranks of the other two. While, at first glance, OIN does seem to be dealer dominated we should give it time to prove itself.

The other organization to which we refer is The Globe Coin Traders Association, commonly called GCTA. Several N.I. members are also members of GCTA and recommend it very highly.

It is planned that N.I. and GCTA will probably cooperate on some future projects of advantage to both organizations. By utilizing the talents of our combined memberships we can prevent duplication of effort and come up with a better result at less cost.

Any of our "coin-swapping" members who wish to broaden their contacts can contact GCTA by writing to Dick Upton, P. O. Box 36, Pimento, Indiana 47866.

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The club has a source to buy numismatic books at dealer cost. If anyone is interested, let us know what particular books you would like and we will offer them on future bulletins.

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July 1967

Numismatics International

CHECK LIST OF COUNTRIES ISSUING CROWNS 1800-

By Bob Tomlinson

___ Afghanistan	China (Cont'd):
___ Albania	Provinces (1) (Cont'd):
___ Algeria	___ Formosa (Taiwan)
___ Annam	___ Fukien
___ Argentina	___ Hunan
___ Province de Cordoba	___ Hupeh
___ Provincias del Rio de la Plata	___ Hupoo
___ Provincia de la Rioja	___ Kansu
___ Australia	___ Kiangnan
___ Austria	___ Kirin
___ Auersperg	___ Kwangtung
___ Cattaro	___ Kweichow
___ Gurk	___ Shansi
___ Olmutz	___ Shantung
___ Salzburg	___ Shensi
___ Zara	___ Szechuan
	___ Yunnan
___ Bahamas	___ Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang)
___ Belgian Congo	___ Colombia
___ Belgium	___ Confederation Granadina
___ Bermuda	___ Neuva Granada
___ Bhutan*	___ Comoro Islands
___ Bolivia	___ Costa Rica (Central American
___ Brazil	___ Republic-C.R. mint)
___ Ceara#	___ Crete
___ Cuyaba#	___ Cuba
___ Matto Grosso#	___ Curacao
___ Minas#	___ Cyprus
___ Republic of Pirantini#	___ Czechoslovakia
___ Bulgaria	
___ Burma (Yunnan)	___ Danish West Indies#
	___ Danzig
___ Cambodia	___ Denmark
___ Canada	___ Dominica#
___ Ceylon	___ Dominican Republic
___ Chile	
___ Copiapo	___ Ecuador
___ Serena#	___ Egypt
___ Tarapaca	___ Eritrea
___ Valdivia	___ Ethiopia
___ Valparaiso#	
___ China:	___ France
___ Empire (Central Mint)	___ French Cochinchina
___ Republic of China	___ French Indo-China
___ Soviet Republic of China	
___ Provinces (1):	___ Germany (Empire):
___ Anhwei	___ Anhalt
___ Chekiang	___ Anhalt-Bernburg
___ Chili	___ Anhalt-Cothen
___ Fentgian (Manchurian Prov.)	___ Anhalt-Dessau

(Cont'd next page)



July 1967

Numismatics International

CHECK LIST OF COUNTRIES ISSUING CROWNS 1800- (Cont'd)

Germany (Empire) (Cont'd):	Ghana*
Baden	Gold Coast
Bavaria	Great Britain
Berg	Greece
Bremen	Guadeloupe#
Brunswick	Guatemala
Frankfurt	
Freidburg	Haiti
Furstenburg	Hawaii
Hamburg	Hejaz
Hannover	Honduras
Hesse	Hong Kong
Hesse-Cassel	Hungary
Hesse-Darmstadt	
Hesse-Homburg	Ile de France (Mauritius)
Hohenzollern	India
Hohenzollern-Hechingen	Jaipur
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	Madras
Isenburg	Iraq
Lippe-Detmold	Israel
Lubeck	Italy
Mecklenburg	Cisalpine-Republic
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Italian Republic (1802-1805)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Kingdom of Italy (1805-1815)
Munster	Ligurian Republic
Nassau	Lombardy-Venetia
Oldenburg	Lucca
Prussia	Naples-Sicily
Regensburg	Papal States
Reuss	Parma
Reuss-Ebersdorf	Sardinia
Reuss-Greiz	Subalpine Republic
Reuss-Schleiz	Tuscany-Etruria
Rhine Confederation	
Saxon Duchies	Jamaica
Saxe-Altenburg	Japan
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jersey
Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld	
Saxe-Meiningen	Korea
Saxe-Weimar	
Saxony	Latvia
Schaumburg-Lippe	Liberia
Schwarzburg	Liechtenstein
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Luxemburg
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	
Waldeck	Malawi*
Westphalia	Martinique#
Wurttemberg	Mexico
Germany (Republic)	Chihuahua
German East Africa	Parral
German New Guinea	

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Mexico (Cont'd):	Romania
--- Durango	--- Russia
--- Cuencame	
--- Neuva Viscaya	--- St. Vincent#
--- Guerrero	--- Salvador
--- Oaxaca	--- San Marino
--- Real de Catorce	--- Saudi Arabia
--- Sinaloa	--- Serbia
--- Sombrerete	--- Siam (Thialand)
--- Tlalpujagua	--- Sierra Leone*
--- Valladolid	--- Slovakia
--- Zacatecas	--- South Africa
--- Zongolica	--- Republic of So. Africa (1961-)
--- Monaco	--- So. African Rep. (1883-1900)
--- Mongolia	--- Union of So. Africa
--- Montenegro	--- Southern Rhodesia
--- Morocco	--- Spain
--- Mozambique#	--- Balearic Isles
--- Muscat & Oman	--- Barcelona
	--- Cartegena
--- Nejd#	--- Gerona
--- Netherlands	--- Lerida
--- Batavian Republic	--- Palma de Majorca
--- Gelderland	--- Tarragona
--- Holland	--- Tortosa
--- Ontwerpen	--- Straits Settlements
--- Utrecht	--- Sudan
--- Netherlands Antilles	--- Sweden
--- New Zealand	--- Switzerland
--- Nicaragua	--- Helvetian Republic
--- Norway	--- Aargau
	--- Appenzell
--- Panama	--- Bern
--- Paraguay	--- Freyburg
--- Persia (Iran)	--- Geneva
--- Peru	--- Glarus
--- North Peru	--- Graubunden
--- South Peru	--- Lucerne
--- Philippines	--- Solothurn
--- Manila	--- Ticino
--- Spanish Colony	--- Vaud
--- U.S. Colony	--- Zurich
--- Commonwealth	
--- Republic	--- Tibet
--- Poland	--- Tobago#
--- Duchy of Warsaw	--- Tonga
--- Russian Kingdom	--- Trinidad#
--- Portugal	--- Tripoli
--- Puerto Rico	--- Tunis
	--- Turkey
--- Qua'iti#	

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CHECK LIST OF COUNTRIES ISSUING CROWNS 1800- (Cont'd)

- |                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| — Union of Soviet Socialist Republic | — Yemen      |
| — United States of America           | — Yugoslavia |
| — Uruguay                            |              |
|                                      | — Zambia     |
| — Venezuela                          | — Zanzibar   |

Popular Pattern, Fantasy, and Private Issue Crowns

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| — Andorra              | — Madagascar                  |
| — Buck Island          | — Malta (S.M.O.M.)            |
| — Esperanto            | — Netherlands East Indies (3) |
| — Guernsey 1809 (2)    |                               |
| — Iceland              | — Orange Free State           |
| — Ireland (2)          | — Patagonia                   |
| — Labe (Foutah-Djalou) | — Shanghai                    |
|                        | — Sharjah                     |

Explanation of Symbols Used:

- \* - Not struck for circulation
- # - Counterstamps only
- 1.- Some Chinese provinces issued coins under more than one central government.
- 2.- Bank tokens that saw some circulation.
- 3.- Although regular Netherlands type crowns were struck for the Indies, the only distinctive types were plantation tael.

(Additions, corrections, criticisms, etc. are invited by the author)

\* \* \* \* \*

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